

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001	03-md-1570 (GBD)(SN) ECF Case
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*This document relates to: Bakahityar Kamardinova, et al. v. Islamic Republic of Iran  
Case Number: 1:18-cv-05339 (GBD) (SN)*

**AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST FOR CLERK'S  
DEFAULT AGAINST THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA )  
ss.:  
COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA )

ARTHUR R. ARMSTRONG, ESQ., deposes and says:

1. I am an attorney with the law firm of Anderson Kill, P.C., attorneys for the Plaintiffs in the above captioned matter. I am familiar with the facts and circumstances in this action. I am admitted to practice in this court pro hac vice and am counsel of record for the plaintiffs in this matter.

2. Pursuant to Rules 4(1) and 55(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Local Rule 55.1 of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, I make this Affidavit as proof of service and in support of Plaintiffs' application for entry of a certificate of default against Defendant, The Islamic Republic of Iran ("Iran").

3. Plaintiffs are comprised of personal representatives and eligible family members of individuals killed in the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001 (the "September 11<sup>th</sup> Attacks").

4. The only defendant in this case is Iran.

5. On June 15, 2018, plaintiffs commenced suit against Iran by the filing of a Complaint. *Kamardinova*, ECF 2.

6. Iran is not amenable to service pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1608(a)(1) or (2) because no special arrangement for service exists between the plaintiff and Iran and because there is no applicable international convention on service of judicial documents upon the Iran.

7. Before serving Iran under 28 U.S.C. § 1608(a)(4), plaintiffs attempted to serve Iran pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1608(a)(3) by mail. Iran rejected this attempt and, therefore, because service by mail could not be effected within 30 days, plaintiffs proceeded to effect service by diplomatic channels pursuant to §1608(a)(4) as described below.

8. Plaintiffs began the process of serving Iran under 28 U.S.C. § 1608(a)(4), by delivering to the Clerk of the Court for the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York the following items: cover letter; a cashier's check in the amount of \$2,275.00 payable to the U.S. Embassy Bern; copies of the Complaint in English; copies of the Complaint in Farsi; Notice of Suit in English; Notice of Suit in Farsi; Summons in English; Summons in Farsi, Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (FSIA), 28 USCS § 1602; Civil Cover Sheet, Affidavits from translators; and a US Airbill (collectively, "Service Documents").

9. Based on the docket sheet in the litigation, on July 19, 2018, the Clerk of the Court mailed the Service Documents to the Secretary of State, Director of Consular Services, Office of Policy Review and Inter-Agency Liaison, U.S. Department of State for service on defendants Iran under 28 U.S.C. § 1608 (a)(4). *Kamardinova*, ECF 24.

10. As evidenced by Letter dated October 30, 2018 from Jared Hess, Attorney Advisor, Overseas Citizens Services, Office of Legal Affairs, United States Department of State, to Ruby J. Krajick, Clerk of Court, service was effectuated on Iran on September 26, 2018, when the United States Department of State, assisted by the Foreign Interests Section of the Embassy of Switzerland in Tehran delivered the Service Documents to the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs under cover of diplomatic note number 1076-IE.

11. Pursuant to 28 USC § 1608(c)(1), in instances of service under § 1608(a)(4), service shall be deemed to have been made “as of the date of transmittal indicated in the certified copy of the diplomatic note.”

12. The date of transmittal of the diplomatic note is September 26, 2018.

13. Iran has not filed any responsive pleading or otherwise defended the suit.

14. Based on the circumstances as set out above and in Rule 55(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which provides that “[w]hen a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend, and that failure is shown by affidavit or otherwise, the clerk must enter the party’s default,” plaintiffs are entitled to entry of default against Defendant Iran.

15. Upon showing, the court clerk must enter a default against a party who has not filed a responsive pleading or otherwise defended the suit. Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a); see *City of New York v. Mickalis Pawn Shop, LLC*, 645 F.3d 114, 128 (2d Cir. 2011).

16. The clerk should now enter default against defendant Iran here because:

- a. Iran was obligated to "serve an answer or other responsive pleading to the complaint within sixty days after service [was effectuated]." 28 U.S.C. § 1608(d).
- b. Iran was served on September 26, 2018;
- c. More than 60 days will have elapsed since service, and Iran has not served an answer or other responsive pleading, or taken any other steps to defend this action since receiving service.

17. Accordingly, the Clerk should enter a default against Iran pursuant to Fed.

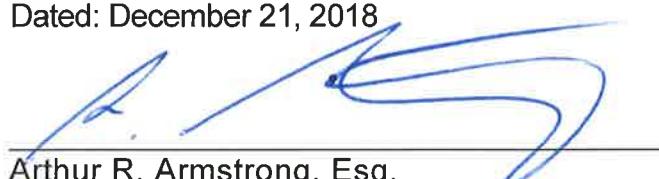
R. Civ. P. 55(a)

18. The defendant is not a minor or an incompetent person. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(1).

19. The defendant is not in military service. See 50 U.S.C. app. §521(b)(1).

20. For the reasons set forth herein, Iran was properly served and has failed to timely answer or otherwise defend against this action within sixty (60) days as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1608(d). Accordingly, plaintiffs request that the Court enter a Clerk's Certificate of Default as to the Islamic Republic of Iran in the form submitted herewith.

Dated: December 21, 2018

  
Arthur R. Armstrong, Esq.

Sworn on before me this 21  
day of December, 2018

